CHINA BULLETIN

of the

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Division of Foreign Missions, NCCC/USA

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ŀPOSE OF CHINA BULLETIN

Since a number of letters have been received recently inquiring why more news about Taiwan, ıg Kong, etc., does not appear in the Bulletin, it may be well to clarify the policy of the Far tern Office in regard to this Bulletin. The Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council s not make it a practice to issue regular bulletins about each of the areas of the younger rches for which it has area committees. For example, the Philippines Committee and the ea Committee, both under the Far Eastern Office, do not put out regular bulletins, only an asional one. Communications to all these other areas are quite open, and information about work of the church there is available through the regular church and missionary channels.

The situation is different as regards mainland China. There are no missionaries left there, no regular communications, by post or otherwise. As a result, the former China missionaries scattered all over the world, and church officials with a deep concern for the ecumenical rch, need a special source of information which will devote itself to the task of gathering to- her the fragmentary news that comes from behind the "bamboo curtain". This is the particu- task of the China Bulletin. Any additional news which it may bring of Chinese church work in ces outside mainland China is purely supplemental to its main purpose.

Moreover, the Bulletin attempts to pass on the news which it receives as objectively as sible. But there is no objective and impartial news in the world today, and since our news of church in China is apt to come from sources inside China, such as the Tien Feng magazine, s natural that it should reflect complete conformity to the Communist pattern and agreement h the Communist program. How far such news departs from objective reality is a question ch we feel most of our readers will be able to answer for themselves, and so we report it as we it, with a minimum of comment.

E CHANGING CHINA SCENE

The Rev. Gustav Carlberg has written a book with the above title. For a sub-head we are l that it is "The Story of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in its Church and Political Setting r a Period of 45 Years 1913-58." Actually it goes far to being a history of the Lutheran ırch in China, for the "Church and Political Setting" is an important part of the above sub- e. It is paper-bound, 260 pages, and quite profusely illustrated with photographs collected r the years. Any one interested in Central China missions, and those of the Lutheran Church articular, as well as those interested in the Seminary itself, will want to read this book. It be obtained for US$1.50 (postpaid) from the Lutheran Literature Society, 33 Granville Road, vloon, Hong Kong. Dr. Carlberg was Augustana Lutheran Church missionary in China from 4 to 1952.

ed bi-weekly to keep mission boards and missionaries informed on Christian work in China. ormation from Chinese church magazines and other Chinese sources is passed on as objec- ly as possible, with a minimum of interpretation. When interpretation is necessary, it is en- ed in parentheses as the comment of the editor. ANNUAL RATES: Domestic $2.50, Over- , Firstclass $4.00, Secondclass $3.00. Airmail $5.00 in 15¢ zone, $7.00 in 25¢ zone.

I was particularly interested in the statistics which he presents of the 16 Lutheran synods. the National Christian Council directory published in Shanghai in 1950, the Lutheran Church i its 16 synods was credited with a membership of 65,000. This figure, according to Dr. Merwi remembrance, was supplied to the NCC by Lutheran pastor Ai Nien-san, and seems to have be merely a rough guess. Dr. Carlberg gives detailed statistics for the 16 synods, which add up t 83,126 baptized members, and 19,928 catechumens, for a total Christian constituence of 103,054. This figure, as of 1951, I would judge to be more accurate than Rev. Ai Nien-san's lump estimate of 65,000.

The 16 synods mentioned, and their size in 1951, are as follows:

Field and Miss. Society	No. of Chinese Workers	No. of Congrega-tions	Baptized Christ-ians	Catechu-mens
East Shantung - Am. Luth.	23	12	3,767	449
Kwangtung-Kiangsi - Berlin M.S.	58	45	3,798	116
Kwangtung Tsung Chen - Basel M.	356	145	21,000	-
Tao Yu Huei Christian Mission to Buddhists	7	2	210	7
Manchuria - Danish M. S.	52	95	10,311	1,395
West Hunan - Finnish M. S.	25	28	2,100	500
Central Honan - L. Augustana	125	79	8,759	4,590
East Honan - L. Board of M.	46	25	2,500	1,245
Honan-Hupeh - Lutheran United	119	131	10,683	5,276
West Honan - L. Brethren M.	22	14	1,400	930
Honan-Hupeh-Shensi - Norwegian L. M.	95	26	4,200	4,000
South Shensi - Norwegian Evang.	8	4	410	50
Central Hunan - Norwegian M. S.	151	83	8,746	978
Kwangtung Lihsien - Rhenish M. S.	48	19	4,150	200
South Kwangtung - Schleswig - Holstein M.	39	5	500	100
North Hunan - Church of Sweden	7	14	592	92
TOTALS	1,181	727	83,126	19,928

One interesting column in Dr. Carlberg's statistics is an estimate of percentage of self-support attained by the churches of the synod. The Manchurian and the West Honan synods are given as 100% self-supporting, and the Central Hunan as 90%. Lowest figures given are 10% fo Tao Yu Huei, West Hunan, and South Shensi.

BRUNNER ON CLEVELAND

The eminent theologian Emil Brunner had a four page article in Christianity Today for Apr 25 on the subject, "The Cleveland Report on Red China." He starts out with the categorical statement, "I am utterly alarmed at this message," and goes from there to an analysis of the dangers involved. "The world today stands over against two terrifying dangers: that of total nuclear war and that of world bolshevism." The Cleveland Message describes very well the horrors of the first danger - "nothing less than the total obliteration of the greater part of mankind," but he thinks that it does not lay sufficient stress upon the second danger, a danger whic will become an absolute certainty if the West fails to be prepared to meet it, whereas the first danger is "pure possibility." He concludes therefore that the Cleveland Message was a calami (and he puts the German word in parenthesis (Unglueck).

Christianity Today has had reprints of the article made, and they are available at five cen each, or $2.00 per hundred, from Christianity Today, Washington Building, Washington 5, D.

CATHOLIC NEWS

In the period from March 17 to 27 the New China News Agency put out at least eight diffe ent communiques concerning the sentences meted out to Catholic bishops Walsh and Kung in Shanghai. The charges against them are summarized as follows: "They persisted in their effo to sabotage the anti-imperialist and patriotic movement of Catholics all over the country, persecuted patriotic Catholics, invented and circulated rumors, advocated aggressive war by U

perialism, undermined the peace movement, colluded with and offered shelter to imperialist ies, collected restricted State information, harbored special agents and counter-revolutionaries, rked to undermine the land reform movement and the movement to suppress counter-revolu- naries, set up secret counter-revolutionary organizations, trained special agents, incited young ople to flee the country, secretly stored arms and ammunition, maintained clandestine radio mmunications, coordinating their actions with U. S. imperialist aggression and the efforts by e Chiang Kai-shek gang to make a comeback."

As on other similar occasions, people of religious circles - including all religions - have been lled together for meetings in various cities to receive an official report of the sentencing in anghai and add their rubber stamp to the Government action. The Peking report quotes several tholic priests and a Buddhist priest approving the Government action (strangely enough, no otestant quoted). The Tientsin report, after quoting several Catholics, states that Cheng Hsi-san, hairman of the Protestant Three Self Committee of Tientsin said, "All Protestants in Tientsin tirely support the sentences passed by the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court on the Kung in-mei counter-revolutionary clique and the American spy Walsh." Vice-Chairman Liu n'ing-fen agreed.

A Shanghai report quoted the newly elected Catholic bishop Chang Chia-shu as saying that the blic trials had enabled the Catholics to further understand the reactionary crimes committed by e Kung P'in-mei clique and the fact that the Vatican was in effect a tool of the U. S. imperialist gressor."

In Shanghai the Protestants, Buddhists, Taoists and Moslems evidently held a joint meeting art from the Catholics, and in this meeting Protestant leader Y. T. Wu "pointed out that the tivities carried out by the Kung P'in-mei clique were absolutely not religious, but were traitor- s counter-revolutionary activities carried out under the direction of U. S. imperialism and the atican. Since the Chinese People's Republic was founded, the Party and Government had ways adhered to the policy of freedom of religious belief. All decent religious beliefs and tivities had been protected. We of the religious circles had also received the profound solici- de and care of the Party and Government, but we must never allow the imperialists and counter- volutionaries to use religion as a means to carry out reactionary activities. He expressed full pport for the court sentences on the Kung P'in-mei clique and the U. S. spy Walsh." The Rev. ieh Yung-ch'in, described here as "of the Chapei Protestant Church" (a leader of the Inde- ndent Church), seconded Wu's statement.

Other cities from which support of the court action is reported include Nanking, Wuhan, hengtu and Canton, but no Protestant is quoted in any of these reports.

The Chinese United Daily of New York for May 25 publishes a report from its Hong Kong rrespondent which states that the number of Catholics condemned to death or imprisonment had ached more than 79,000. The number is broken down as follows:

Put to death as landlords	8,840
Imprisoned or sentenced to work camps as landlords	39,200
Put to death as revolutionaries	2,450
Lesser terms as revolutionaries	24,200
Arrested for concealing spies (This figure for Shanghai, Nanking, and Canton only)	2,300
Put to death under other charges	2,230
Arrested as rightists	150

he statement adds that these figures include only those whose punishment has been officially nounced in the Communist press.

CHUNGKING COMMUNE

The Shanghsin Street Commune in Chungking consists of 7,200 households with over 32,000 habitants. The Peking People's Daily for March 11 published a lengthy account of this commune, inting out what improvements in social and economic life have taken place. One sub-head ates "There is no idle person in any household." In the collectivizing of the housework, the

"three networks" were established: mess-hall, nursery, and service networks. The members o this commune are fed in 23 mess-halls, where they receive two rice meals and one congee me per day. For the rice meals, two dishes of ts'ai and one soup are provided. On Sundays people may take their food home if they wish. In the nursery network there are 39 nurseries caring for over 3,000 children. It is claimed that the children are healthier in the nurseries than they formerly were at home.

The third network is for miscellaneous service activities: the mending and sewing of cloth laundry, shoe-making, shoe-shining, nursing of the sick, buying rice and vegetables, cooking (apparently individual cooking, not mess-hall cooking), cleaning houses, and arranging weddin and funerals. Most of these services are provided by women over 50 years of age.

Outside of the three networks is the production system. We are told that "over 7,100 dwe (85% of them women) took part in productive labor in State-run enterprises, street factories and street transport brigades." Evidently this is in addition to the regular jobs which the able-bodi men of the commune are holding down somewhere else.

To keep all this going the street party organization has to be on its toes, and we are told that it "regularly acquaints itself with the political thinking of all workers, intensifies educati for them, and checks up and supervises their work."

GENERAL NEWS

An Alfred Kohlberg Memorial Fund Committee has been set up by ABMAC (American Bure for Medical Aid to China) and AAEE (American-Asian Educational Exchange), which hopes to raise a memorial fund of $300,000, which will be used for various health and educational proje under the above two organizations. Herbert Hoover is Honorary Chairman of the Committee, a George E. Sokolsky its Chairman. Most of the personnel seem to be in the political or commer cial field, but B. A. Garside, former missionary in China, is an officer in all three organizatio and Walter Judd and Bishop Herbert Welch are Vice-Chairmen of AAEE.

An NCNA news despatch from Peking on March 9 comments on the several hundred thousan soldiers who will complete their term of service in the armed forces of Red China this year and return to the labor force of the country. It is pointed out that some of the technical skills whic they acquired in the army, navy or air force will be of great value on the labor front.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was inaugurated for his third six-year term as President of t Republic of China on May 20, and General Chen Cheng for his second term as Vice President. Chen Cheng was also named as Premier.

A double-track railway bridge across the Yellow River at Chengchow was completed in Ma It is called the longest bridge in China, being nearly three kilometers in length.

It was reported in March that there are now more than 3,000 "neighborhood factories and workshops" in Nanking, run mostly by housewives freed from household chores by commune org ization. They are engaged in "chemical, machine tool, metallurgical, building materials, textile and food industries."

Direct radio-telephone service between Shanghai and Rangoon was opened on March 28. I will operate only on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

In railway construction a number of news items recently have stressed the use of cast iron and light weight steel rails, for use in areas of light traffic. There is one such railway of 50 ki meters encircling the city of Chengtu. It is said that more than 2,000 kilometers of such "simplified railways" have been built in all parts of China. Top speed on them is 35 kilomete per hour. For the more standard lines, all the tunnels have now been completed for the line connecting Chungking and Kweiyang and work is actively going forward on the Kweiyang-Kunming line.

The first Moslem mosque to be built in Taiwan was dedicated in Taipeh in April. It was built at a cost of US$150,000, and will seat 600 worshippers. It is estimated that there are 40,000 Moslems in Taiwan, most of them members of the armed forces.